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ANNUAL PLANNING

REPORT

STATE OF DELAWARE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DONALD P. WHITELEY, SECRETARY

JUNE 1980



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

State of Delaware
City of Wilmington
Balance of State

June 1980

STATE OF DELAWARE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Over the decade, females of both races were projected to have gained population faster than males. In the City of Wilmington, through, the white exodus continued. Females are also projected to make the most rapid labor force gain. White females made the largest numerical labor force gain.

Unemployment is expected to rise this year. Nonwhite unemployment rates are double or triple white unemployment rates. Youth unemployment rates, especially for nonwhite youth, are extremely high. One study suggested, but could not prove, that a reason for the very high nonwhite youth unemployment was that black youth were usually paid the minimum wage, whereas this was not always true for white youth. Many black youth obtained jobs through government programs that are required to pay the minimum wage.

Business activity in Delaware never did fully recover from the 1974-75 recession and now it appears to be recession time again. The Chrysler plant in Newark is closed for the summer to retool for the 1980 models. The production workers are already receiving unemployment compensation. Some are eligible for Trade Readjustment Allowances because of import competition. The DuPont Seaford Nylon plant laid off workers and put others on a part-time schedule. Future construction contracts have been declining, but fortunately, the State Legislature passed financial legislation allowing road repairs to be continued. Transportation, communication and public utilities are doing well for a change.

In wholesale and retail trade, car sales have been falling off, but J. C. Penney opened a major branch store in the Christiana Mall. Other, smaller, retail outlets opened branches in New Castle County. When the smoke has cleared, approximately 200 public school teachers may not have jobs this fall.

DEFINITION OF DELAWARE AND ITS MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS

Delaware is a small Middle Atlantic State south of Pennsylvania and east of Maryland (See Map, p 26). The northern semi-circle of Delaware contains 65 percent of the state's population and most of its industry and employment. Wilmington, Delaware's largest city, is located in the semi-circle. Delaware's central city has been steadily losing its population for the past two decades - mostly to the surrounding suburbs.

Lower New Castle County (The Middletown-Odessa Division), and Kent and Sussex Counties are considered the rural areas of Delaware. However, Kent County is rapidly becoming industrialized, especially in the Dover area, which contains a large Air Force base.

The two CETA Prime Sponsors in Delaware are the City of Wilmington and the Delaware Manpower Consortium (Balance of New Castle County, Kent and Sussex Counties).

POPULATION TRENDS

By Race and Sex

For Fiscal Year 1981 (October, 1980 through September, 1981) Delaware's total population is estimated at 600,800, an increase of 52,700 or 9.6% from 1970 (See Table 3A, p 29). White males are projected to gain by 5.4%; white females, by 11.2%; nonwhite males, by 13.7%; and nonwhite females by 19.6%. The same pattern of growth by sex and race holds true for the Delaware Manpower Consortium.

For the City of Wilmington, however, the pattern is different. White males are projected to decline by 16.2%; white females by 15.5%. Nonwhites, however, don't automatically have an astronomical gain. Their growth rate is slower in the city than outside the city. Nonwhite males are projected to increase by 9.0%; nonwhite females by 11.6%.

By Age

In all areas of the State, persons under 16 are projected to decline (See Table 3B, p 30). The decrease is least for Kent and Sussex Counties, and most for the Delaware Manpower Consortium.

Persons aged 16 to 24 years are projected to gain very rapidly in all areas except Wilmington. According to these projections, the most rapidly growing age group in Wilmington is 25 to 44 year olds.

Persons over 45 years were split into two groups this year: those 45 to 64 years, and those aged 65 and over. In the Delaware Manpower Consortium, persons aged 45 to 64 are expected to gain at a

slightly greater rate than persons 25 to 44. In Wilmington, persons aged 45 to 64 are projected to decline by 27.2%. Persons aged 65 and over are expected to make gains of over 40% in both the Delaware Manpower Consortium and Kent and Sussex Counties. In Wilmington, this age group is projected to decline by 6.2%.

More detailed information for population groups in Delaware and its subareas can be found in Appendix Tables 1 through 4, pp 49-52. Age groups are broken down in finer detail and cross classified by race and sex. The data are unrounded.

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

By Race and Sex

From 1970 to Fiscal Year 1981, the Delaware Labor Force is expected to gain by 58,300 or 26.7% (See Table 4A, p 31). White females are expected to make the largest numerical gain (+34,500) and the next largest percentage gain. Nonwhite females are projected to make the largest percentage gain of 54.7%. Males, both white and nonwhite, are not projected to make the numerical or percentage gains that the women are expected to make.

According to a TIME article dated November 19, 1979, women are shaking the work force. Approximately six years ago, women began to fill management jobs in greater numbers than usual. Most of these women were in their early thirties or younger. In U. S. graduate schools of business, about one in five of the students are women. Even more numerically important than the specialized management field is the rapid growth of women in the blue collar force. Over 60% of all U. S. women aged 20 to 64, hold jobs. Flat productivity is a problem because so many women are holding first time jobs and are not as well trained as men.

In Wilmington, white males are projected to decline by 21.7%; white females are projected to decline by 3.6%. Nonwhite males are expected to gain by 17.1%; nonwhite females are expected to gain by 42.6%.

In the Delaware Manpower Consortium, white females are expected to make the largest numerical gains, followed by white males. Nonwhite females are expected to make the largest percentage gains, followed by white females.

In Kent and Sussex Counties, white females are projected to make the largest numerical and percentage gains.

By Age

In all areas of the state, persons aged 16 to 19 are projected to make the largest percentage gains in the labor force (See Table 4B, p 32). In all areas of the state, except Wilmington, the age group 20 to 24 is also expected to make rapid labor force gains. Persons 65 and over are projected to make rapid percentage gains in all of Delaware except Wilmington. In all areas of the state, persons aged 25 to 44 are expected to make labor force gains of between 30% and 33%.

Except for Kent and Sussex Counties, persons 45 to 64 are not projected to make much of a labor force gain over the eleven-year period; in Wilmington, this group is projected to drop by 32%. The table below compares the population and labor force gains of persons 45 to 64 in the different areas of the state.

PERCENTAGE GAINS OF PERSONS 45-64
1970 - 1981

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>
Delaware	12.4	1.1
Delaware Manpower Consortium	21.0	8.2
Kent and Sussex	24.2	12.2
Wilmington	-27.2	-32.1

Because of the population gains, it appears as if persons in this group are dropping out of the labor force, or migrating from the state, or the projections are incorrect.

More detailed informaton for labor force groups can be found in Appendix Tables 5 through 8, pp 53-56. Age groups are broken down in finer detail and cross classified by race and sex. The data are unrounded.

UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS

By Race and Sex

For Fiscal Year 1981, unemployment in Delaware is projected to reach 23,200 or 8.4% of the labor force (See Table 5A, p 33). White males are projected to have the lowest unemployment rate at 4.8%, followed by white females at 9.4%. While the major 1970 to 1981 trend in the labor force was the numerical expansion of women, the major observation for Fiscal Year 1981 unemployment is the high unemployment among nonwhites.

In Wilmington, nonwhite unemployment rates are double white unemployment rates - for both sexes. In the Delaware Manpower Consortium, the nonwhite male unemployment rate is nearly quadruple the white male unemployment rate. The nonwhite female unemployment rate is double the white female unemployment rate. In Kent and Sussex Counties, the nonwhite male unemployment rate is five times the white male unemployment rate; the nonwhite female unemployment rate is three and a half times the white female rate.

By Age

Unemployment rates are very high for teenage (16 to 19 years) workers in all areas of the state (See Table 5B, p 34). The rates then fall off somewhat for 20 to 24 year olds, decline to single digit unemployment rates for almost all workers 25 through 64, and then rise again for workers 65 and older.

In Wilmington, with a nearly 50% nonwhite population, the unemployment rate for workers under 20 was 30%. The rate fell to 21% for workers aged 20 to 24, to 10% for workers 25 to 44, and to 5.6% for workers aged 45 to 64. Workers 65 and over had an unemployment rate of 11%.

In the Delaware Manpower Consortium, unemployment among youth (16 to 19 years) was not as high as for Wilmington, but it was high enough. Unemployment rates for the other age groups followed the same pattern as Wilmington's except that the rates were not as high.

In Kent and Sussex Counties, the unemployment rates for youth 16 to 19 years and persons 20 to 24 years were lower than the equivalent rates in the Delaware Manpower Consortium. The unemployment rates for person 65 and over were very low, but many older people move to the southern part of the state to retire, not work. The unemployment rates for prime age workers (25 to 64 years) were the same as for prime age workers in the Delaware Manpower Consortium.

More detailed information concerning unemployment can be found in Appendix Tables 9 through 12, pp 57-60.

DELAWARE ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS

Overall

The Lawrence Berkeley Labor Market Projections Model for Fiscal Year 1981 in Delaware estimates the following labor market data:

Labor Force	277,000
Unemployed	23,200
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.4

The "Delaware Business Review", issued by the Diamond State Telephone Management, predicts that the Delaware unemployment rate will be well over 8% for 1980.

Business activity, as measured by the Diamond State Telephone Company Index, slowed down sooner and more dramatically than the U. S. industrial output. The Diamond State Index has shown only modest recovery since the 1974-1975 recession. Since mid-1978, the movement has been almost flat. However, on April 15, 1980, a government report showed weakness spreading through national manufacturing. Earlier reports had documented sharp declines in automobile and housing production and sales. Table 1 depicts 1980 Overall Labor Market Information, while Table 2 has projections by industry (See pp 27 & 28).

By Industry

Primary Metals - Despite 1979 profits, Phoenix Steel sees a wobbly future. By mid-May, Phoenix laid off about 250 production workers and 60 salaried employees. A worker said, "We have two sides of the street: steel production and the rolling mill. Production will be down one week and they'll roll a few days. Then the rolling side will be down and they'll just produce. I don't know if they're going to keep doing

that." In view of these layoffs and the pessimistic national statistics, primary metals is projected to fall by 2 00.

Fabricated Metals - Metal Masters Food Service Equipment relocated from Baltimore to Smyrna with plans to employ 175 people. Counterbalancing this good news was that General Metalcraft indicated it might take its 250 plus jobs and leave Dover if Saulsbury Road was widened. Employment in fabricated metals is projected to rise to 2,100 in 1980.

Machinery and Transportation Equipment - National Cash Register in Millsboro will close December, 1981, with the loss of 630 jobs. Of these jobs, 430 are engineers and professionals; 200 are laborers.

Nationally, the Chrysler Corporation lost \$449 million in the first quarter of 1980. On May 9, the federal government approved a financial assistance plan for Chrysler. Locally, the Chrysler Assembly Plant will close May 31 for ten weeks, temporarily throwing most of its 4,600 employees out of work. It will reopen on August 11, and then produce K-body cars, that the company hopes will put it out of its financial morass. Chrysler plans to hire an additional 400 to 500 workers when the plant reopens.

While the U. S. automobile industry is declining, production at the local General Motors plant in April was up 24% over last year. The plant is scheduled for overtime.

For at least the first six months of the fiscal year, the trends in this industry are optimistic. However, if the new K cars do not sell as well as their producers hope, and if imports keep outselling U. S. made cars, employment is liable to drop. The 1980 prediction is 11,000.

Other Durable Goods - W. L. Gore Associates plans to manufacture high frequency microwave guides for communications satellites. The company has already hired 150 additional employees. The University of Delaware has signed a three-year contract with the Chevron Research Company to help develop a system for mass producing solar cells. If this project is successful, Chevron and the University plan to license it for use. New Department of Defense contracts could mean a new building and 250 new employees for Frederica's ILC Industries, Inc. this summer. Due to the above developments, employment is projected to rise to 4,700 in 1980.

Food and Kindred Products - This industry has a mixed record. A frozen food packing plant that will employ approximately 40 workers is coming to Houston, Delaware. An article in the May 15 edition of the Delaware State News stated that County Pride Poultry expected to add 300 to 500 jobs at its plant this summer. However, the poultry industry is in a very bad state because of chicken prices. In mid-April, two food processing plants announced cutbacks. Because of these developments, employment is projected to decline to 8,300 for 1980.

Textiles - Because this industry has been decreasing over the years, an employment of 600 is predicted for 1980.

Apparel - East Wind Industries took over from Leed's Travelwear and opened a plant in Clayton to manufacture chemicals protective clothing, and golf and other sporting bags. Employment in apparel is projected to rise to 1,600 for 1980.

Chemicals and Allied Products

DuPont - DuPont is facing a cost squeeze on its domestic sales; however, international sales continued strong. Chemicals, plastics and

specialty groups did well, but sales for automotive finishes softened and fibers earnings were off. For the 1980's, high technology business is favored, but the immediate prospects are cloudy. There are rumors that the Edgemoor titanium dioxide plant may be closed. Production is off, but then it usually is if less homes are being built and less cars are being sold. On May 14, the Seaford Nylon plant announced plans to lay off 130 workers and put 250 more workers on part time. The layoffs and cutbacks are due to declining demand for textiles by the housing and automobile industries.

Hercules - Hercules, Inc., plans to remain in downtown Wilmington for the time being. They signed a lease on their current building until 1982. The company would like to build another headquarters at 12th and 14th and Market, but this is contingent on obtaining government loans and grants.

Other Chemical Companies - ICI Americas Inc., Stuart Pharmaceuticals Division, has scheduled a doubling of capacity at its Newark plant, which will add 80 new jobs when the plant opens in 1981.

Reichold Chemical Company in Dover laid off 38 production workers. This was a ripple effect from the Seaford Nylon layoffs.

Because of the DuPont Seaford Nylon layoffs, the long Chrysler layoff, and housing downturns, employment in Chemicals is projected to decline to 30,400 for 1980.

Other Nondurable Goods - The Getty oil Refinery workers were on strike from January 8 to March 24, 1980. Their return means that 350 to 400 building trades workers for Catalytic Construction can return

to work. The Artic Roofing Company, at Edgemoor, was sold to Canadian-based Iko Industries. Iko plans to employ 115 people to make asphalt roof shingles. Contract Packaging Company plans to expand. They package anti-cling material to put in clothes dryers. Employment in other nondurable goods is projected to rise to 4,000 in 1980.

Contract Construction - At the end of March, Charles B. Reeder, Chief Economist for the DuPont Company, said housing starts were down 20% in the first quarter of 1980 compared with the same quarter a year ago. He predicted housing starts would be down another 25% by the fourth quarter of 1980. In early April, the DuPont Company announced plans for construction projects at its Glasgow and Chestnut Run plants. These two projects will employ 150 construction workers and last about a year.

By mid-April, the following statistics were published for future contract construction awards in Delaware:

November 1978-1979	-18%
December 1978-1979	-16%
January 1979-1980	+73%
February 1979-1980	-26%
March 1979-1980	-32%

During February, the sharpest decline was in non-residential construction: -77%. During March, non-building construction showed the greatest loss.

On May 29, 1980, legislation authorizing almost \$7.2 million in repairs to Delaware roads was approved by the General Assembly. This is "Son of Operation Overhaul". Work on the \$7.17 million "Son of Operation Overhaul", the second phase of the repair of Delaware roads and bridges, could begin as early as August.

Because of the continuing negative statistics for future contract construction, employment is projected to drop to 15,000 for 1980.

Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities - On April 2, Diamond State Telephone Company posted earnings of \$18.9 million for 1979, an increase of almost 11% from a year ago. Capital investment in construction programs climbed to a record high for 1979. The company plans to spend almost as much in 1980. Diamond State also reported a record demand for service in Delaware for 1979.

On May 22, the U. S. Congress agreed to spend another \$750 million for the Northeast Corridor Improvement Project. More than \$38 million of the money is for transforming the local Amtrak repair shop into the corridor's heavy maintenance facility. Another \$11 million will be used to rebuild the city's downtown passenger station.

On May 28, Conrail announced it was laying off 1,750 workers nationwide. Some of these workers probably will be in Delaware.

The above reports are more hopeful than reports issued earlier in the year. Therefore, employment in this sector is projected to rise to 12,700 for 1980.

Wholesale and Retail Trade - The Wilmington Economic Development Corporation plans to buy the vacant Wilmington Dry Goods building on the Market Street Mall. Long range plans call for renovating the King Street side of the building as a produce market. The Market Street side will house a mini-mall containing shops and fast food outlets.

Downtown Dover has been remodeled, and so far, it has been a plus, with eleven store openings, two remodelings, and six closings.

In Delaware, imported automobiles are outselling domestic models, with the exception of BMW and Fiat. Sales of Chevrolets were down 2% over the year, while Dodges increased by 10% and Plymouths by 9%.

In May, three new stores opened in Delaware. J. C. Penney opened a department store in Christiana Mall, with 210 employees; The Happy Viking opened a furniture store on the Kirkwood Highway; and 84 Lumber opened another branch south of New Castle on Route 13.

Avon Products announced plans for a sizeable expansion that will bring approximately 150 new jobs to the Newark distribution plant next summer.

Closings included Tollins Furniture Factory Outlet in Newport, Delaware, and Hearn's Brothers Supermarket at Concord Avenue and Washington Streets.

Nationally, retail sales slumped sharply. Automobiles accounted for the bulk of the decline, but weakness was showing in other areas.

The local outlook for retailing looks promising, especially with the opening of the new J. C. Penney's. However, the national outlook cannot be discounted. Therefore, an employment increase of 300 is predicted for 1980, bringing employment in trade to 56,400 for 1980.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate - About 500 employees of Wilmington Trust Company, at 10th and Market Streets, will move this summer to four floors in the new One Rodney Square building. Farmer's Bank closed its branch in the John Wanamaker store at the Augustine Cut-off. It employed two people.

Monumental Life Insurance Company is moving from 1200 Philadelphia Pike into larger offices at the Drummond Plaza Office Park in Newark with

a five-year lease. Insurance Company of North America (INA) still plans to build a \$10 million office in suburban Wilmington that will employ between 500 and 700 people. INA is still waiting for approval on a zoning variation.

Because of state, city and county mortgage bond programs, many Delawarians have been buying homes with mortgage rates well below the market level, putting the rate of home sales in Delaware far ahead of the rate of home sales in the United States. However, all of New Castle County's mortgage money is committed. Another \$50 million bond sale, in order to provide \$42.5 million in mortgage money, is under consideration.

Employment in insurance looks promising; in banking, good; but in real estate, about to decline. An employment level of 11,500 is projected for 1980.

Services

Hospitals and Other Medical Services - Although Judge Latchum rejected the Plan Omega challenge, the hospital's long battle to close two of its city hospitals, scale down and renovate the Delaware Division, and build an 800-bed hospital in Stanton is far from over. An appeal to the third U. S. Circuit Court is certain, and the case may go all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Other Services - Resort areas and seashores in both Delaware and New Jersey expect a better 1980 than 1979. Gasoline costs more and people are curbing their long distance driving. Thus they are visiting resort areas closer to home instead of going long distance. Rehoboth Beach and other resort merchants say their towns are packed. "We don't

have a whole lot of room left", Tammy K. Foraker, a Henlopen Hotel reservationist said.

Because of the better situation with gasoline and the resort areas, services employment is projected to rise slightly to 46,000.

Government

Education - On April 24, the New Castle County Board of Education proposed laying off 585 of the district's 3,800 teachers. Of the teacher slots being reduced, 143 are paid through federal funds.

The laying off of hundreds of teachers in the spring, and their eventual rehiring in the fall, has become an annual ritual in Delaware. Last spring, about 300 teachers were laid off. All but 13 were called back.

This year, more of the layoffs might be permanent. Gilbert Scarborough, President of the Board of Education, estimated that about 200 teachers will actually lose their jobs. The reasons are federal budget cutting, uncertainties about state financing as a result, and further enrollment decline.

Other Government - At the end of March, it was learned that a matching federal land and water conservation grant of \$2.5 million would go toward more than \$5 million worth of improvements to state and local parks.

No layoffs are expected for New Castle County employees in Fiscal Year 1981.

The U. S. Senate, in the first break with its budget committee's 1981 balanced budget plan, agreed on May 8 to restore \$700 million to the state portion of revenue sharing.

The City of Wilmington and Delaware have received about \$2.5 million in federal Comprehensive Employment Training Act money to hire economically disadvantaged youth. Wilmington received \$566,100 - enough for 900 jobs; the rest of the state got \$1.9 million for 1,700 jobs. CETA youth are paid the minimum wage. The Wilmington Youth Program runs from July 1 to August 22. Kent County CETA is still accepting applications.

Cross currents of employment trends are operating to influence government employment. On the one hand, education employment will most likely decrease. On the other hand, non-educational government employment will probably increase. For 1980, a projection of 5,500 is estimated for federal employment; 38,900 for state and local government employment. The latter category includes education.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

Occupational demand information for Delaware was gathered from the State and Area Projections Program for the State of Delaware published in March, 1977. Occupational supply information for Delaware was estimated from the September, 1979 active employment service file and Vocational Education completions for 1978-1979.

A match of Delaware job openings and Delaware Labor supply is listed on Table 6, p 35. If there is a net demand, a "D" is listed after Net Demand or Surplus. Otherwise, an "S" is listed.

According to Table 6, occupations most strongly in demand are as follows:

1. Sales Workers	249 openings/yr.
2. Practical Nurse	138 " "
3. Waitress	121 " "
4. Semi-Skilled Packer	100 " "
5. Cook, Except Private	90 " "
6. Registered Nurse	83 " "
7. Chemical Technician	70 " "
8. Electrician	68 " "

Occupational information can be found in greater detail in the following two publications:

1. Annual Report on State and Area Occupational Requirements for Vocational Education - April, 1980.
2. Annual Occupational Analysis of Labor Supply and Demand - February, 1980.

A copy of the latest Vocational Education Report is enclosed with the Annual Planning Report.

UNIVERSE OF NEED

The basis of this year's Universe of Need are Employment Service Applicants Active at Anytime During Fiscal Year 1979 (See Table 7, p 37). Applicants are shown by geographical area and personal and economic characteristics. Table 8, p 39 depicts Fiscal Year 1981 estimates of Employment Service Applicants in the same format as Table 7. Subareas and characteristics were estimated using 1979 proportions.

Certain assumptions were made in estimating a total Universe of Need of 58,000. First, that unemployment is not likely to rise drastically during an election year. Second, Chrysler should not experience further difficulties for the remainder of 1980. By 1981, it should be evident how the smaller Dodges and Plymouths are doing in the market. For the summer of 1980, however, 3,500 Chrysler employees will be on model changeover layoff. Few of these workers will use the services of the Department of Labor for anything but receiving unemployment insurance.

After the November elections Christmas and construction layoffs that winter, a recession might occur. At this time, it is difficult to estimate how severe it might be. On the optimistic side, local business and community leaders will probably do everything possible to prevent a disturbance such as the recent Miami riot. This might spur Hercules, waterfront, and other construction in the City of Wilmington. The bitterness of the fall 1978 teacher's strike is still remembered. The State Legislature is trying to pass legislation requiring binding arbitration in order to prevent another long and bitter strike. So far, there has not been an oil boycott or other energy crisis. On the pessimistic side, nearly 600 New Castle County public school teachers were given layoff notices. This time it appears as

if school officials are serious about making a third of them permanent. School enrollments have continued declining and federal funds may not be so readily available. Interest rates are still high, and construction starts are lower in 1980 than they were in 1979.

Table 10, p 43 depicts welfare caseloads in Delaware and each of its three counties, by welfare category. An estimate is made of all adults on welfare. Except for the Social Security categories, most of the other adults are considered available for work. Exceptions would be mothers of infants and very small children.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED IN DELAWARE

Of the nearly 55,000 Employment Service Applicants who were active anytime during Fiscal Year 1979, 14,200 or 26% were considered economically disadvantaged. Minority applicants were 21,700 or 39% of the applicants. Of the minority applicants, 90% were black, but only 37% were considered economically disadvantaged. Of the 14,200 economically disadvantaged, 52% were black (See Table 9, p 41.)

When the economically disadvantaged are compared to all applicants, the following differences emerge. Nearly twice the proportion of disadvantaged applicants were between 15 and 19 years compared to all applicants. Nearly two-thirds of the disadvantaged applicants were female, compared to one-half of all the applicants. A greater proportion of disadvantaged applicants did not complete high school, while a greater proportion of all applicants went beyond high school. A greater proportion of all applicants were veterans compared to disadvantaged applicants.

BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

The National Bureau of Economic Research says that contrary to popular belief, the rapidly growing number of teenagers has not contributed all that much to youth unemployment. The report also stated that high school vocational education training and immediate job opportunities for high school graduates did not have as significant effect on later employment as academic performance in school. A key finding was that white youth earnings as a percent of adult earnings declined between 1967 and 1977. Black youth earnings relative to adult earnings did not change so much. Black youth unemployment, as is well known, is much higher than white youth unemployment. The reason for the wage differential between the races was not immediately apparent.

The nonprofit Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation released the results of a five-year nationwide research project designed to assess the effectiveness of temporary, publicly supported job programs. The job programs studied lasted up to a year and involved work in such areas as construction, small manufacturing, day care centers, and public parks. Public jobs benefited long-term female recipients of Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) and ex-drug addicts. Ex-criminal offenders and young high school drop-outs benefited only slightly.

Since women began seeking new careers in business, industry and government, the increase in the number of men working in female-dominated jobs has been practically nil. What seems to keep men away from female-dominated jobs is the same thing that motivates women to leave them - money.

MAP AND TABLES

County Subdivisions/Census County Divisions and Places

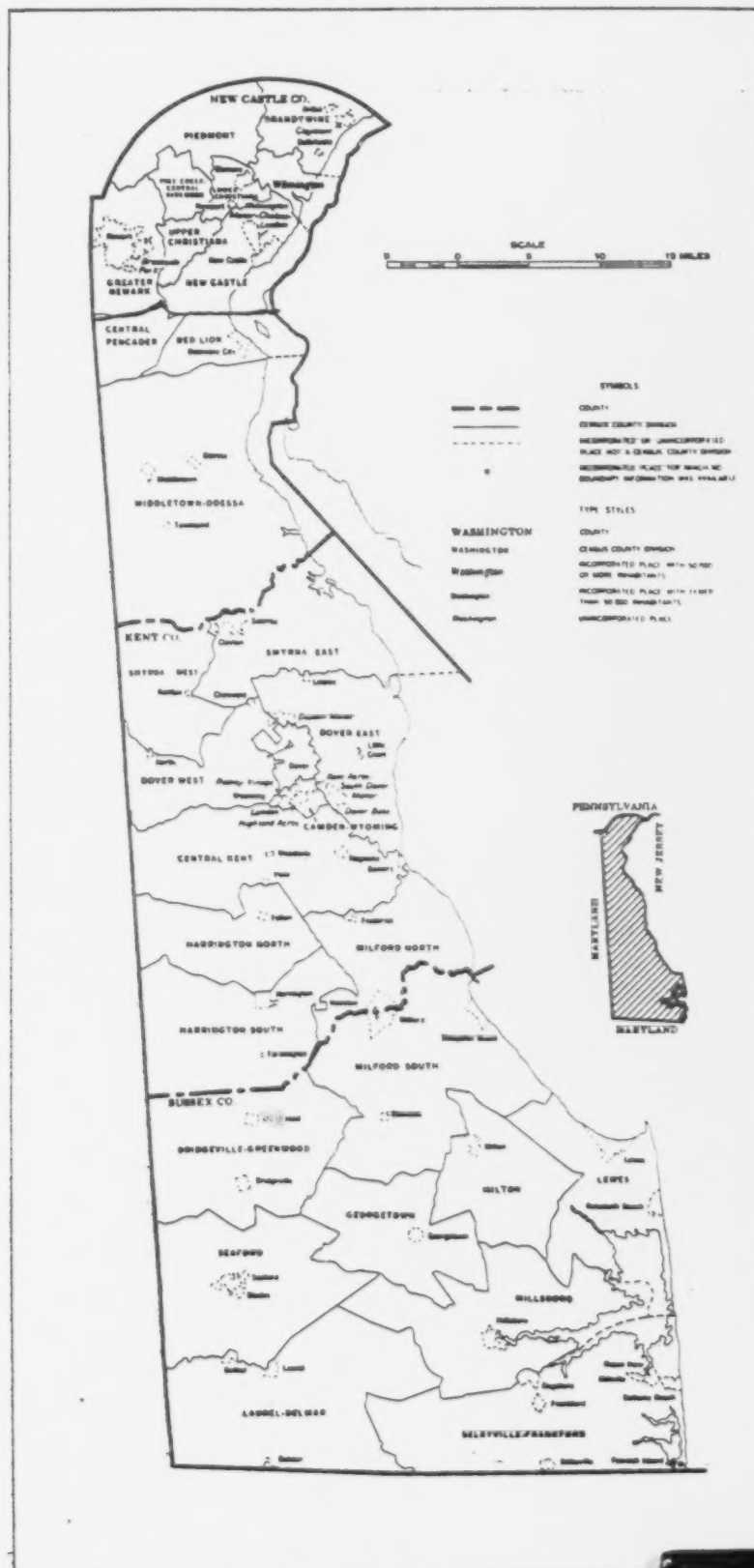


TABLE 1 - DELAWARE LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT AVERAGES*
(1974 Through 1979, With Predictions for Calendar Year 1980 and Fiscal Year 1981)

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
Civilian Labor Force	248.5	254.8	259.0	270.0	273.0	275.0	276.0	276.9
Employment	231.9	229.7	236.0	247.0	252.0	253.0	253.4	253.7
Unemployment	16.6	25.1	23.0	23.0	21.0	22.0	22.6	23.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	9.8	8.9	8.5	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4

*Annual Average

TABLE 2 - DELAWARE EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK, BY INDUSTRY GROUP*
(1974 Through 1979, With Predictions for Calendar Year 1980)

Industry Division Group	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (Predictions)
Total Nonagricultural Employment = Manufacturing & Nonmanufacturing, By Place of Work	233.8	226.6	236.7	238.8	248.1	256.3	255.8
Manufacturing	72.4	66.7	68.2	67.6	69.3	70.0	69.8
Durable Goods	18.7	16.5	17.6	18.2	19.6	19.8	19.8
Primary Metals	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0
Fabricated Metals	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	10.6	9.1	10.5	10.5	11.4	11.2	11.0
Other Durables	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.7
Nondurable Goods	53.7	50.2	50.6	49.4	49.7	50.2	50.0
Food & Kindred Products	8.5	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.3
Textile Mill Products	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Apparel	1.8	3.3	3.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.6
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	32.7	31.4	30.3	29.9	30.2	30.8	30.4
Rubber & Plastics	4.8	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
Leather Products	0.9	0.9	0.7	4.6	4.3	3.7	4.0
Other Nondurables	2.2	2.0	2.9				
Nonmanufacturing	161.4	159.9	168.6	171.3	178.9	186.3	186.0
Contract Construction	16.1	15.1	14.5	14.3	15.0	15.4	15.0
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	11.7	11.5	11.9	12.1	12.7	12.6	12.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	47.6	46.4	52.3	53.1	54.7	56.1	56.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11.3	11.5	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.7	11.5
Services & Mining	39.0	37.2	38.3	39.6	42.6	45.8	46.0
Government - Federal	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5
- State & Local	29.3	32.5	35.0	35.9	37.2	39.1	38.9
Agriculture	6.0	6.9	6.5	5.7	5.0	4.6	4.5
Self-Employment, Domestic Service and Unpaid Family Workers	19.2	18.3	18.6	19.0	19.5	19.8	19.7

*Annual Average

TABLE 3A - ESTIMATED POPULATION TRENDS IN DELAWARE & CETA PRIME
SPONSOR AREAS (ROUNDED TO NEAREST 100)

<u>1970-1981 By Sex & Race</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Change</u>	
			<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Delaware	<u>548,100</u>	<u>600,800</u>	<u>52,700</u>	<u>9.6</u>
White Male	228,000	240,200	12,200	5.4
Nonwhite Male	39,400	44,800	5,400	13.7
White Female	238,500	265,200	26,700	11.2
Nonwhite Female	42,300	50,600	8,300	19.6
Wilmington	<u>80,400</u>	<u>77,000</u>	<u>-3,400</u>	<u>-4.2</u>
White Male	20,400	17,100	-3,300	-16.2
Nonwhite Male	16,600	18,100	+1,500	+9.0
White Female	24,500	20,700	-3,800	-15.5
Nonwhite Female	18,900	21,100	+2,200	+11.6
Delaware Manpower Consortium	<u>467,700</u>	<u>523,800</u>	<u>56,100</u>	<u>12.0</u>
White Male	207,600	223,100	15,500	7.5
Nonwhite Male	22,800	26,700	3,900	17.1
White Female	214,000	244,500	30,500	14.3
Nonwhite Female	23,400	29,500	6,100	26.1
Kent and Sussex Counties	<u>162,200</u>	<u>191,500</u>	<u>29,300</u>	<u>18.1</u>
White Male	65,000	71,400	6,400	9.8
Nonwhite Male	15,200	17,600	2,400	15.8
White Female	66,200	82,400	16,200	24.5
Nonwhite Female	15,800	20,100	4,300	27.2

TABLE 3B - ESTIMATED POPULATION TRENDS IN DELAWARE & CETA PRIME
SPONSOR AREAS (ROUNDED TO NEAREST 100)

<u>1970-1981 By Age</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Change</u>	
			<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Delaware	<u>548,100</u>	<u>600,800</u>	<u>52,700</u>	<u>9.6</u>
Under 16	<u>176,400</u>	<u>152,000</u>	<u>-24,400</u>	<u>-13.8</u>
16 - 24	<u>84,100</u>	<u>106,500</u>	<u>22,400</u>	<u>26.6</u>
25 - 44	<u>136,000</u>	<u>164,600</u>	<u>28,600</u>	<u>21.0</u>
45 - 64	<u>107,800</u>	<u>121,200</u>	<u>13,400</u>	<u>12.4</u>
65 and Over	<u>43,800</u>	<u>56,500</u>	<u>12,700</u>	<u>29.0</u>
Wilmington	<u>80,400</u>	<u>77,000</u>	<u>-3,400</u>	<u>-4.2</u>
Under 16	<u>23,100</u>	<u>20,400</u>	<u>-2,700</u>	<u>-11.7</u>
16 - 24	<u>11,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>9.1</u>
25 - 44	<u>15,900</u>	<u>20,100</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>26.4</u>
45 - 64	<u>19,100</u>	<u>13,900</u>	<u>-5,200</u>	<u>-27.2</u>
65 and Over	<u>11,300</u>	<u>10,600</u>	<u>-700</u>	<u>-6.2</u>
Delaware Manpower Consortium	<u>467,700</u>	<u>523,800</u>	<u>56,100</u>	<u>12.0</u>
Under 16	<u>153,300</u>	<u>131,600</u>	<u>-21,700</u>	<u>-14.2</u>
16 - 24	<u>73,100</u>	<u>94,500</u>	<u>21,400</u>	<u>29.3</u>
25 - 44	<u>120,100</u>	<u>144,500</u>	<u>24,400</u>	<u>20.3</u>
45 - 64	<u>88,700</u>	<u>107,300</u>	<u>18,600</u>	<u>21.0</u>
65 and Over	<u>32,500</u>	<u>45,900</u>	<u>13,400</u>	<u>41.2</u>
Kent and Sussex Counties	<u>162,200</u>	<u>191,500</u>	<u>29,300</u>	<u>18.1</u>
Under 16	<u>52,600</u>	<u>48,100</u>	<u>-4,500</u>	<u>-8.6</u>
16 - 24	<u>25,400</u>	<u>35,300</u>	<u>9,900</u>	<u>39.0</u>
25 - 44	<u>39,200</u>	<u>48,700</u>	<u>9,500</u>	<u>24.2</u>
45 - 64	<u>30,200</u>	<u>37,500</u>	<u>7,300</u>	<u>24.2</u>
65 and Over	<u>14,900</u>	<u>21,800</u>	<u>6,900</u>	<u>46.3</u>

TABLE 4A - ESTIMATED LABOR FORCE TRENDS IN DELAWARE & CETA PRIME
SPONSOR AREAS (ROUNDED TO NEAREST 100)

<u>1970-1981 By Sex & Race</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Change</u>	
			<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Delaware	<u>218,700</u>	<u>277,000</u>	<u>58,300</u>	<u>26.7</u>
White Male	<u>119,400</u>	<u>131,800</u>	<u>12,400</u>	<u>10.4</u>
Nonwhite Male	<u>16,200</u>	<u>20,100</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>24.1</u>
White Female	<u>69,400</u>	<u>103,900</u>	<u>34,500</u>	<u>49.7</u>
Nonwhite Female	<u>13,700</u>	<u>21,200</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>54.7</u>
City of Wilmington	<u>33,000</u>	<u>34,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>3.0</u>
White Male	<u>11,500</u>	<u>9,000</u>	<u>-2,500</u>	<u>-21.7</u>
Nonwhite Male	<u>7,000</u>	<u>8,200</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>17.1</u>
White Female	<u>8,400</u>	<u>8,100</u>	<u>-300</u>	<u>-3.6</u>
Nonwhite Female	<u>6,100</u>	<u>8,700</u>	<u>2,600</u>	<u>42.6</u>
Delaware Manpower Consortium	<u>185,700</u>	<u>242,900</u>	<u>57,200</u>	<u>30.8</u>
White Male	<u>107,900</u>	<u>122,800</u>	<u>14,900</u>	<u>13.8</u>
Nonwhite Male	<u>9,200</u>	<u>11,900</u>	<u>2,700</u>	<u>29.3</u>
White Female	<u>60,900</u>	<u>95,700</u>	<u>34,800</u>	<u>57.1</u>
Nonwhite Female	<u>7,600</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>4,900</u>	<u>64.5</u>
Kent and Sussex Counties	<u>61,500</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>28,500</u>	<u>46.3</u>
White Male	<u>30,700</u>	<u>39,100</u>	<u>8,400</u>	<u>27.4</u>
Nonwhite Male	<u>5,900</u>	<u>7,900</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>33.9</u>
White Female	<u>19,700</u>	<u>34,400</u>	<u>14,700</u>	<u>74.6</u>
Nonwhite Female	<u>5,100</u>	<u>8,600</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>68.6</u>

TABLE 4B - ESTIMATED LABOR FORCE TRENDS IN DELAWARE & CETA PRIME
SPONSOR AREAS (ROUNDED TO NEAREST 100)

<u>1970-1981 By Age</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>Change</u>	
			<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
Delaware	<u>218,700</u>	<u>276,900</u>	<u>58,200</u>	<u>26.6</u>
16 - 19 Years	15,000	26,700	11,700	78.0
20 - 24	27,600	41,500	13,900	50.4
25 - 44	94,400	124,000	29,600	31.4
45 - 64	74,400	75,200	800	1.1
65 and Over	7,200	9,500	2,300	31.9
City of Wilmington	<u>33,000</u>	<u>33,800</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>2.4</u>
16 - 19 Years	2,300	3,200	900	39.1
20 - 24	3,900	4,300	400	10.3
25 - 44	11,700	15,600	3,900	33.3
45 - 64	13,100	8,900	-4,200	-32.1
65 and Over	2,000	1,800	-200	-10.0
Delaware Manpower Consortium	<u>185,700</u>	<u>243,000</u>	<u>57,300</u>	<u>30.9</u>
16 - 19 Years	12,700	23,400	10,700	84.3
20 - 24	23,700	37,200	13,500	57.0
25 - 44	82,700	108,400	25,700	31.1
45 - 64	61,300	66,300	5,000	8.2
65 and Over	5,200	7,700	2,500	48.1
Kent and Sussex Counties	<u>68,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>	<u>22,000</u>	<u>32.4</u>
16 - 19 Years	4,600	8,900	4,300	93.5
20 - 24	10,400	14,400	4,000	38.5
25 - 44	29,300	39,000	9,700	33.1
45 - 64	21,300	23,900	2,600	12.2
65 and Over	2,500	3,800	1,300	52.0

TABLE 5A - ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION FOR DELAWARE & CETA PRIME
SPONSOR AREAS FISCAL YEAR 1981 (ROUNDED TO NEAREST 100)

<u>By Sex & Race</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Delaware	<u>276,900</u>	<u>23,200</u>	<u>8.4</u>
White Male	131,800	6,300	4.8
Nonwhite Male	20,100	3,300	16.4
White Female	103,900	9,800	9.4
Nonwhite Female	21,200	3,800	18.0
Wilmington	<u>34,000</u>	<u>4,100</u>	<u>12.1</u>
White Male	9,000	700	7.6
Nonwhite Male	8,200	1,500	17.9
White Female	8,100	500	6.5
Nonwhite Female	8,700	1,400	16.5
Delaware Manpower Consortium	<u>242,900</u>	<u>19,100</u>	<u>7.8</u>
White Male	122,800	5,600	4.5
Nonwhite Male	11,900	1,800	15.4
White Female	95,700	9,300	9.6
Nonwhite Female	12,500	2,400	19.2
Kent and Sussex Counties	<u>90,000</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>6.9</u>
White Male	39,100	1,100	2.9
Nonwhite Male	7,900	1,200	14.8
White Female	34,400	2,000	6.0
Nonwhite Female	8,600	1,900	21.5

TABLE 5B - ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION FOR DELAWARE & CETA PRIME
SPONSOR AREAS FISCAL YEAR 1981 (ROUNDED TO NEAREST 100)

<u>By Age</u>	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Delaware	<u>276,900</u>	<u>23,200</u>	<u>8.4</u>
16 - 19 Years	26,700	5,800	21.7
20 - 24	41,500	5,100	12.3
25 - 44	124,000	7,800	6.3
45 - 64	75,200	3,500	4.7
65 and Over	9,500	1,000	10.5
Wilmington	<u>34,000</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>12.3</u>
16 - 19 Years	3,300	1,000	30.3
20 - 24	4,300	900	20.9
25 - 44	15,700	1,600	10.2
45 - 64	8,900	500	5.6
65 and Over	1,800	200	11.1
Delaware Manpower Consortium	<u>242,900</u>	<u>19,000</u>	<u>7.8</u>
16 - 19 Years	23,400	4,800	20.5
20 - 24	37,200	4,200	11.3
25 - 44	108,300	6,200	5.7
45 - 64	66,300	3,000	4.5
65 and Over	7,700	800	10.4
Kent and Sussex Counties	<u>90,000</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>6.9</u>
16 - 19 Years	8,900	1,400	15.7
20 - 24	14,400	1,400	9.7
25 - 44	39,000	2,200	5.6
45 - 64	23,900	1,100	4.6
65 and Over	3,800	100	2.6

TABLE 6 - OCCUPATIONAL DEMAND IN DELAWARE

DOT	Occupational Title	Total		Net Demand (D) or Supply (S)
		Openings	Applicant Supply	
0, 1	Professional and Technical			
017.281-018	Drafter	37	80	43 S
018.167-034	Surveyor	17	40	23 S
020.162-014	Computer Programmer	34	307	273 S
022.261-010	Chemical Technician	74	4	70 D
075.374-010	Registered Nurse	245	162	83 D
099.327-010	Teacher's Aide	62	102	40 S
162.157-038	Purchasing Agent	37	18	19 D
20-24	Clerical			
201.362-030	Secretary	1,286	1,324	38 S
211.462-014	Cashier	340	745	405 S
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	79	54	25 D
237.367-038	Receptionist	111	400	289 S
249.362-010	Counter Clerk, Exc. Food	117	103	14 D
25-29	Sales			
250.257-010	Insurance Agent	51	14	37 D
250.357-018	Real Estate Agent	77	5	72 D
292.353-010	Delivery & Route Driver	66	29	37 D
25-29	Other Sales Workers	1,001	752	249 D
3	Service Workers			
311.477-014	Food Counter Worker	138	105	33 D
311.477-030	Waiter or Waitress	335	214	121 D
313.361-014	Cook, Except Private	194	104	90 D
316.684-018	Meat Cutter	32	28	4 D
332.271-010	Hairdresser	139	97	42 D
354.374-010	Practical Nurse	227	89	138 D
355.674-014	Nurse's Aide or Orderly	241	467	226 S
359.677-018	Child Care Worker	222	231	9 S
363.682-014	Clothing Presser	29	23	6 D
369.684-014	Laundry, Dry Clean Oper.	31	28	3 D
375.367-010	Police or Detective	55	177	122 S
381.687-018	Cleaner	251	518	267 S
6	Machine Trades			
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	106	250	144 S
633.281-018	Office Machine Repairer	20	5	15 D
637.261-014	A. C. Heat, Refrig. Mech.	45	72	27 S
638.281-014	Millwright	26	77	51 S

TABLE 6 - OCCUPATIONAL DEMAND IN DELAWARE (CONTINUED)

DOT	Occupational Title	Total		Net Demand (D) or Supply (S)
		Openings	Applicant Supply	
7	Benchwork			
706, 806	Assembler	221	155	66 D
720.281-018	Radio & TV Repairer	27	45	18 S
785.361-010	Dressmaker, Exc. Factory	35	43	8 S
8	Structural Trades			
810.384-014	Welder or Flamecutter	79	107	28 S
824.261-010	Electrician	98	30	68 D
827.261-010	Household Appliance Mechanic	22	6	16 D
859.683-010	Heavy Equipment Operator	33	50	17 S
862.381-030	Plumber or Pipefitter	106	114	8 S
9	Miscellaneous			
913.463-018	Taxi Cab Driver	45	28	17 D
920.587-018	Semi-Skilled Packer	272	172	100 D
929.687-030	Stock Handler	74	54	20 D

TABLE 7 - EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS ACTIVE ANY TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR 1979^{1/}

Characteristics of Applicants	DELAWARE AND SUBAREAS ^{2/}									
	Delaware		New Castle County				Kent County		Sussex County	
	Number	Percent	Wilmington L. O. 0009	Percent	WIN L. O. 0011	Percent	L. O. 0001	Percent	L. O. 0002	Percent
Personal										
Total	54,915	100.0	29,210	100.0	5,408	100.0	12,775	100.0	8,764	100.0
15-19 Years	9,649	17.6	5,283	18.1	439	8.1	2,044	16.0	2,008	22.9
20-24	14,264	26.0	8,114	27.8	844	15.6	3,538	27.7	2,155	24.6
25-44	22,820	41.6	11,530	39.5	3,520	65.1	5,344	41.8	3,059	34.9
45-64	7,683	14.0	4,039	13.8	595	11.0	1,728	13.5	1,413	16.1
65+	499	0.9	244	0.8	10	0.2	121	0.9	129	1.5
Male	28,464	51.8	16,669	57.1	1,180	21.8	6,748	52.8	4,658	53.1
Female	26,451	48.2	12,541	42.9	4,228	78.2	6,027	47.2	4,106	46.9
0-7 Grade	2,419	4.4	847	2.9	356	6.6	539	4.2	695	7.9
8-11	19,586	35.7	9,556	32.7	2,950	54.5	4,127	32.3	3,328	38.0
12	22,499	41.0	12,204	41.8	1,747	32.3	5,757	45.1	3,396	38.7
Over 12	10,411	19.0	6,603	22.6	355	6.6	2,352	18.4	1,345	15.3
White	31,985	58.2	16,905	57.9	2,068	38.2	8,061	63.1	5,433	62.0
Black	19,569	35.6	10,077	34.5	2,989	55.3	4,215	33.0	2,946	33.6
Spanish	1,759	3.2	837	2.9	316	5.8	344	2.7	353	4.0
Other	1,602	2.9	1,319	4.8	35	0.6	155	1.2	32	0.4

^{1/} From Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 6 Ending September 30, 1979.^{2/} Subareas Do Not Exactly Add to Delaware Total.

TABLE 7 - EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS ACTIVE ANY TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR 1979^{1/} (CONTINUED)

Characteristics of Applicants	DELAWARE AND SUBAREAS ^{2/}									
	Delaware		New Castle County				Kent County		Sussex County	
	Number	Percent	Wilmington L. O. 0009	Percent	WIN L. O. 0011	Percent	L. O. 0001	Percent	L. O. 0002	Percent
<u>Economic</u>										
U. I. Claimant	19,456	35.4	10,913	37.4	1,055	19.5	5,404	42.3	2,850	32.5
Veteran	8,786	16.0	5,197	17.8	396	7.3	2,342	18.3	1,175	13.4
Recently Separated	2,874	5.2	1,456	5.0	106	2.0	1,061	8.3	349	4.0
Disabled	537	1.0	296	1.0	19	0.4	158	1.2	86	1.0
Vietnam	3,489	6.4	1,971	6.7	127	2.3	1,189	9.3	347	4.0
Recently Separated	1,632	3.0	789	2.7	63	1.2	700	5.5	136	1.6
Special Veteran	729	1.3	278	1.0	13	0.2	390	3.1	66	0.8
Other Veteran Pref.	29	0.1	14	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0	9	0.1
Handicapped	2,317	4.2	1,411	4.8	239	4.4	419	3.3	343	3.9
Physical	2,044	3.7	1,223	4.2	188	3.5	405	3.2	305	3.5
Mental	273	0.5	188	0.6	51	0.9	14	0.1	38	0.4
Economically Disadvantaged	14,222	25.9	6,012	20.6	5,394	99.7	2,187	17.1	1,421	16.2
Food Stamp	6,257	11.4	3,756	12.9	255	4.7	1,623	12.7	1,003	11.4
Welfare	8,401	15.3	2,381	8.2	5,281	97.7	826	6.5	504	5.8
WIN	7,157	13.0	1,569	5.4	5,278	97.6	578	4.5	275	3.1
Seasonal Farm Worker	1,757	3.2	92	0.3	10	0.2	1,025	8.0	668	7.6
Employed - Full Time	2,181	4.0	901	3.1	196	3.6	614	4.8	468	5.3
- Part Time	1,696	3.1	864	3.0	304	5.6	381	3.0	219	2.5
Not Working	51,038	92.9	27,445	94.0	4,908	90.8	11,780	92.2	8,077	92.2
Job Attachment	2,291	4.2	584	2.0	156	2.9	1,427	11.2	241	2.7
No Job Attachment	48,747	88.8	26,861	92.0	4,752	87.9	10,353	81.0	7,836	89.4

^{1/} From Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 6 Ending September 30, 1979.^{2/} Subareas Do Not Exactly Add to Delaware Total.

TABLE 8 - ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS ACTIVE ANY TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR 1981

Characteristics of Applicants	DELAWARE AND SUBAREAS ^{1/}									
	Delaware ^{2/}		New Castle County				Kent County		Sussex County	
			Wilmington L. O. 0009		WIN L. O. 0011		L. O. 0001		L. O. 0002	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Personal</u>										
Total	58,000	100.0	30,160	100.0	5,600	100.0	13,200	100.0	9,048	100.0
15-19 Years	10,092	17.4	5,459	18.1	454	8.1	2,112	16.0	2,072	22.9
20-24	15,138	26.1	8,384	27.8	874	15.6	3,656	27.7	2,226	24.6
25-44	24,244	41.8	11,913	39.5	3,646	65.1	5,518	41.8	3,158	34.9
45-64	8,004	13.8	4,162	13.8	616	11.0	1,782	13.5	1,457	16.1
65+	522	0.9	241	0.8	11	0.2	119	0.9	136	1.5
Male	30,218	52.1	17,221	57.1	1,221	21.8	6,970	52.8	4,804	53.1
Female	27,782	47.9	12,939	42.9	4,379	78.2	6,230	47.2	4,244	46.9
0-7 Grade	2,494	4.3	875	2.9	370	6.6	554	4.2	715	7.9
8-11	20,590	35.5	9,862	32.7	3,052	54.5	4,764	32.3	3,438	38.0
12	23,838	41.1	12,607	41.8	1,809	32.3	5,953	45.1	3,502	38.7
Over 12	11,078	19.1	6,816	22.6	370	6.6	2,429	18.4	1,384	15.3
White	33,524	57.8	17,463	57.9	2,139	38.2	8,329	63.1	5,610	62.0
Black	20,880	36.0	10,405	34.5	3,097	55.3	4,356	33.0	3,040	33.6
Spanish	1,914	3.3	875	2.9	325	5.8	356	2.7	362	4.0
Other	1,682	2.9	1,448	4.8	34	0.6	158	1.2	36	0.4

^{1/} Subareas Do Not Add Exactly to Delaware Total.^{2/} Subtotal Numbers Computed From 1979 Percentages.

TABLE 8 - ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS ACTIVE ANY TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR 1981 (CONTINUED)

Characteristics of Applicants	DELAWARE AND SUBAREAS ^{1/}									
	Delaware ^{2/}		New Castle County				Kent County		Sussex County	
	Number	Percent	Wilmington L. O. 0009	Percent	WIN L. O. 0011	Percent	L. O. 0001	Percent	L. O. 0002	Percent
Economic										
U. I. Claimant	20,880	36.0	11,280	37.4	1,092	19.5	5,584	42.3	2,941	32.5
Veteran	9,396	16.2	5,368	17.8	409	7.3	2,416	18.3	1,212	13.4
Recently Separated	3,074	5.3	1,508	5.0	112	2.0	1,096	8.3	362	4.0
Disabled	580	1.0	302	1.0	22	0.4	158	1.2	90	1.0
Vietnam	3,770	6.5	2,021	6.7	129	2.3	1,228	9.3	362	4.0
Recently Separated	1,740	3.0	814	2.7	67	1.2	725	5.5	145	1.6
Special Veteran	754	1.3	302	1.0	11	0.2	409	3.1	72	0.8
Other Veteran Pref.	29	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1
Handicapped	2,494	4.3	1,448	4.8	246	4.4	436	3.3	353	3.9
Physical	2,204	3.8	1,267	4.2	196	3.5	422	3.2	317	3.5
Mental	290	0.5	181	0.6	50	0.9	13	0.1	36	0.4
Economically Disadvantaged	15,486	26.7	6,213	20.6	5,583	99.7	2,257	17.1	1,466	16.2
Food Stamp	6,844	11.8	3,891	12.9	263	4.7	1,676	12.7	1,031	11.4
Welfare	9,280	16.0	2,473	8.2	5,471	97.7	858	6.5	525	5.8
WIN	7,946	13.7	1,629	5.4	5,466	97.6	594	4.5	281	3.1
Seasonal Farm Worker	1,856	3.2	95	0.3	10	0.2	1,059	8.0	689	7.6
Employed - Full Time	2,262	3.9	935	3.1	202	3.6	634	4.8	480	5.3
- Part Time	1,798	3.1	905	3.0	314	5.6	396	3.0	226	2.5
Not Working	53,940	93.0	28,350	94.0	5,085	90.8	12,170	92.2	8,342	92.2
Job Attachment	2,494	4.3	603	2.0	162	2.9	1,478	11.2	244	2.7
No Job Attachment	51,446	88.7	27,747	92.0	4,922	87.9	10,692	81.0	8,089	89.4

^{1/} Subareas Do Not Add Exactly to Delaware Total.^{2/} Subtotal Numbers Computed From 1979 Percentages.

TABLE 9 - DELAWARE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS ACTIVE ANY TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR 1979 BY PERSONAL CATEGORY^{1/}

Applicant Characteristics	Total		Minority		Economically Disadvantaged		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Personal Characteristics</u>								
Total	54,915	100.0	21,706	100.0	14,222	100.0	26,451	100.0
15-19 Years	9,649	17.6	4,288	19.8	4,190	29.5	4,361	16.5
20-24	14,264	26.0	5,492	25.3	2,607	18.3	6,464	24.4
25-44	22,820	41.6	9,214	42.4	6,179	43.4	11,568	43.7
45-64	7,683	14.0	2,576	11.9	1,208	8.5	3,915	14.8
65+	499	0.9	136	0.6	38	0.3	143	0.5
Male	28,464	51.8	10,511	48.4	4,827	33.9	0	0.0
Female	26,451	48.2	11,195	51.6	9,395	66.1	26,451	100.0
0-7 Grade	2,419	4.4	1,607	7.4	844	5.9	993	3.8
8-11	19,586	35.7	9,650	44.5	8,282	58.2	9,209	34.8
12	22,499	41.0	7,487	34.5	4,173	29.3	11,326	42.8
Over 12	10,411	19.0	2,962	13.6	1,123	7.9	4,923	18.6
White	31,985	58.2	0	0.0	4,960	34.9	14,599	55.2
Black	19,569	35.6	19,569	90.2	7,364	51.8	10,256	38.8
Spanish	1,759	3.2	1,759	8.1	696	4.9	712	2.7
Other	1,602	2.9	378	1.7	1,182	8.3	884	3.3

^{1/} From Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 6 Ending September 30, 1979.

TABLE 9 - DELAWARE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS ACTIVE ANY TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR 1979 BY PERSONAL CATEGORY^{1/} (CONTINUED)

Applicant Characteristics	Total		Minority		Economically Disadvantaged		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Economic Characteristics</u>								
U. I. Claimant	19,456	35.4	5,530	25.5	2,757	19.4	8,397	31.7
Veteran	8,786	16.0	2,642	12.2	801	5.6	399	1.5
Recently Separated	2,874	5.2	975	4.5	224	1.6	245	0.9
Disabled	537	1.0	155	0.7	41	0.3	17	0.1
Vietnam	3,489	6.4	1,150	5.3	257	1.8	152	0.6
Recently Separated	1,632	3.0	501	2.3	111	0.8	105	0.4
Special Veteran	729	1.3	208	1.0	36	0.3	14	0.1
Other Veteran Pref.	29	0.1	13	0.1	5	0.0	20	0.1
Handicapped	2,317	4.2	807	3.7	569	4.0	816	3.1
Physical	2,044	3.7	692	3.2	443	3.1	682	2.6
Mental	273	0.5	115	0.5	126	0.9	134	0.5
Economically Disadvantaged	14,222	25.9	8,124	37.4	14,222	100.0	9,395	35.5
Food Stamp	6,257	11.4	3,073	14.2	1,129	7.9	2,385	9.0
Welfare	8,401	15.3	5,123	23.6	8,525	59.9	6,458	24.4
WIN	7,157	13.0	4,316	19.9	7,277	51.2	5,649	21.4
Seasonal Farm Worker	1,757	3.2	1,683	7.8	89	0.6	518	2.0
Employed - Full Time	2,181	4.0	1,148	5.3	431	3.0	957	3.6
- Part Time	1,696	3.1	666	3.1	550	3.9	1,048	4.0
Not Working	51,038	92.9	19,892	91.6	13,241	93.1	24,446	92.4
Job Attachment	2,291	4.2	776	3.6	280	2.0	975	3.7
No Job Attachment	48,747	88.8	19,116	88.1	12,961	91.1	23,471	88.7

^{1/} From Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 6 Ending September 30, 1979.

TABLE 10 - WELFARE CASELOADS BY CATEGORY AND COUNTY FOR DELAWARE - JANUARY, 1980

C A T E G O R Y	C O U N T I E S							
	Delaware		New Castle		Kent		Sussex	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Aid to the Blind (AB) ^{1/}	79		45		17		17	
Old Age Assistance (OAA) ^{1/}	244		127		45		72	
Aid to the Disabled (AD) ^{1/}	253		144		38		71	
General Assistance (GA)	1,765	2,573	1,226	1,649	338	538	201	386
Aid to Dependant Children (ADC)	10,871	30,027	7,568	20,931	1,877	5,152	1,426	3,944
Aid to Families with Unemployed Fathers (AU)	235	1,002	178	772	44	180	13	50
Totals	13,447	33,602	9,288	23,352	2,359	5,870	1,800	4,380
Estimated Adults (2 x AU + All Other Cases)	13,682		9,466		2,403		1,813	
Children Under 18		20,496		14,202		3,567		2,727
GA (Persons Minus Cases)								
ADC (Persons Minus Cases)								
AU (Persons Minus 2 [AU Cases])								

^{1/} Includes Only Social Security Income Cases with State Supplement.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1 - DELAWARE POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	W H I T E		N O N W H I T E	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	18,324	17,427	5,238	5,127
5-9	16,899	16,085	4,463	4,387
10-14	21,723	20,462	4,668	4,826
15-19	25,780	25,088	5,530	5,472
20-24	22,444	24,026	4,996	5,535
25-29	18,336	20,334	3,676	4,302
30-34	16,005	21,744	2,604	3,754
35-39	16,559	18,313	2,410	2,996
40-44	13,788	14,946	2,342	2,476
45-49	13,307	14,370	1,797	2,334
50-54	13,134	14,388	1,782	2,154
55-59	13,096	14,579	1,758	2,013
60-64	11,184	12,711	1,179	1,426
65-69	7,733	10,083	901	1,203
70-74	5,783	8,169	655	1,033
75+	6,072	12,452	825	1,597
TOTAL	240,165	265,176	44,824	50,637
Estimated 16-17 Years	10,312	10,034	2,212	2,188
Estimated 18-19 Years	10,312	10,034	2,212	2,188
16 Years and Over	178,065	206,183	29,049	35,199
Total Population - 600,800				
Total Population 16 Years and Over - 448,500				

APPENDIX TABLE 2 - WILMINGTON CITY POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	W H I T E		N O N W H I T E	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	1,163	1,106	2,187	2,140
5-9	1,150	1,094	1,856	1,824
10-14	1,231	1,194	1,975	2,027
15-19	1,374	1,383	2,319	2,270
20-24	987	1,109	1,854	2,132
25-29	1,147	1,376	1,426	1,845
30-34	1,535	1,712	1,192	1,751
35-39	1,190	1,109	1,003	1,248
40-44	756	827	873	1,079
45-49	819	724	696	1,025
50-54	833	883	713	853
55-59	997	1,363	673	749
60-64	1,062	1,489	417	626
65-69	1,013	1,426	304	467
70-74	789	1,385	287	462
75+	1,048	2,517	312	623
TOTAL	17,094	20,699	18,087	21,121
Estimated 16-17 Years	550	554	928	908
Estimated 18-19 Years	550	554	928	908
16 Years and Over	13,276	17,028	11,606	14,676
Total Population - 77,000				
Total Population 16 Years and Over - 56,600				

APPENDIX TABLE 3 - DELAWARE MANPOWER CONSORTIUM POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	W H I T E		N O N W H I T E	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	17,161	16,321	3,051	2,987
5-9	15,749	14,991	2,607	2,563
10-14	20,492	19,268	2,693	2,799
15-19	24,406	23,705	3,211	3,202
20-24	21,457	22,917	3,142	3,403
25-29	17,189	18,958	2,250	2,457
30-34	14,470	20,032	1,412	2,003
35-39	15,369	17,204	1,407	1,748
40-44	13,032	14,119	1,469	1,397
45-49	12,488	13,646	1,101	1,309
50-54	12,301	13,505	1,069	1,301
55-59	12,099	13,216	1,085	1,264
60-64	10,122	11,222	762	800
65-69	6,720	8,657	597	736
70-74	4,994	6,784	368	571
75+	5,024	9,935	513	974
TOTAL	223,071	244,480	26,737	29,516
Estimated 16-17 Years	9,762	9,480	1,284	1,280
Estimated 18-19 Years	9,762	9,480	1,284	1,280
16 Years and Over	164,789	189,155	17,443	20,523
Total Population - 523,800				
Total Population 16 Years and Over - 391,900				

APPENDIX TABLE 4 - KENT AND SUSSEX COUNTIES POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	W H I T E		N O N W H I T E	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-4	5,468	5,203	2,084	2,041
5-9	4,890	4,660	1,754	1,724
10-14	6,396	5,987	1,903	1,970
15-19	7,760	7,609	2,277	2,346
20-24	7,591	7,042	2,265	2,404
25-29	5,813	6,121	1,485	1,583
30-34	3,941	6,557	799	1,206
35-39	3,645	5,436	718	1,140
40-44	3,947	4,761	681	903
45-49	3,647	4,657	665	921
50-54	3,325	4,197	699	815
55-59	3,729	4,343	712	878
60-64	3,761	4,122	500	577
65-69	2,679	3,620	434	464
70-74	2,303	3,160	238	390
75+	2,503	4,983	365	705
TOTAL	71,396	82,457	17,579	20,069
Estimated 16-17 Years	3,104	3,042	910	938
Estimated 18-19 Years	3,104	3,042	910	938
16 Years and Over	53,092	65,083	11,381	13,862
Total Population - 191,500				
Total Population 16 Years and Over - 143,400				

APPENDIX TABLE 5 - DELAWARE LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	White Males		White Females		Nonwhite Males		Nonwhite Females	
	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate
16-17	5,303	.514	4,849	.483	863	.390	1,037	.474
18-19	6,435	.624	5,841	.582	1,272	.575	1,069	.489
20-24	18,067	.805	16,415	.683	3,376	.676	3,637	.657
25-34	30,297	.882	27,347	.650	5,156	.821	5,988	.743
35-44	26,661	.878	20,727	.623	3,823	.805	4,032	.737
45-64	39,044	.770	26,431	.472	4,930	.757	4,795	.605
65+	5,980	.305	2,265	.074	644	.270	623	.163
TOTAL	131,786	.740	103,873	.504	20,064	.451	21,181	.605

Total Labor Force = 276,900

Total Labor Force Participation Rate = .618

APPENDIX TABLE 6 - WILMINGTON CITY LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	White Males		White Females		Nonwhite Males		Nonwhite Females	
	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate
16-17	282	.514	301	.545	408	.439	484	.533
18-19	390	.710	413	.747	521	.561	450	.496
20-24	798	.809	922	.831	1,318	.711	1,289	.604
25-34	2,331	.869	2,302	.745	2,155	.823	2,568	.509
35-44	1,669	.858	1,391	.718	1,606	.856	1,624	.698
45-64	2,752	.742	2,268	.509	1,931	.773	1,983	.609
65+	792	.278	533	.100	230	.255	286	.184
TOTAL	9,016	.679	8,129	.477	8,169	.704	8,684	.592

Total Labor Force = 34,000

Total Labor Force Participation Rate = .601

APPENDIX TABLE 7 - DELAWARE MANPOWER CONSORTIUM LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	White Males		White Females		Nonwhite Males		Nonwhite Females	
	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate
16-17	5,021	.514	4,548	.480	455	.354	553	.432
18-19	6,045	.619	5,428	.573	751	.585	619	.484
20-24	17,269	.805	15,493	.676	2,058	.655	2,348	.690
25-34	27,966	.883	25,045	.642	3,001	.819	3,420	.767
35-44	24,992	.880	19,336	.617	2,217	.771	2,408	.766
45-64	36,292	.772	25,163	.416	2,999	.747	2,812	.602
65+	5,188	.310	1,732	.078	414	.280	337	.148
TOTAL	122,770	.745	95,744	.506	11,895	.682	12,497	.609

Total Labor Force = 242,900

Total Labor Force Participation Rate = .620

APPENDIX TABLE 8 - KENT AND SUSSEX COUNTIES LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	White Males		White Females		Nonwhite Males		Nonwhite Females	
	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate	No.	Labor Force Part. Rate
16-17	1,571	.506	1,555	.511	392	.431	496	.529
18-19	2,170	.699	1,707	.561	541	.595	446	.475
20-24	6,484	.854	4,778	.679	1,483	.655	1,692	.704
25-34	8,729	.895	9,309	.734	1,961	.859	2,124	.762
35-44	6,749	.889	7,277	.714	1,251	.894	1,643	.804
45-54	10,969	.758	8,931	.516	1,976	.767	1,981	.621
65+	2,440	.326	818	.070	273	.263	255	.164
TOTAL	39,111	.737	34,375	.528	7,877	.692	8,638	.623

Total Labor Force = 90,000

Total Labor Force Participation Rate = .628

APPENDIX TABLE 9 - DELAWARE UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	White Males			White Females			Nonwhite Males			Nonwhite Females		
	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate
16-17	5,303	810	15.3	4,849	1,168	24.1	863	548	63.5	1,037	444	42.8
18-19	6,435	635	9.8	5,841	1,277	21.9	1,272	530	41.7	1,069	380	35.5
20-24	18,067	1,435	7.9	16,415	1,895	11.5	3,376	865	25.6	3,637	899	24.7
25-34	30,297	1,053	3.5	27,347	2,198	8.0	5,156	552	10.7	5,988	953	15.9
35-44	26,661	653	2.4	20,727	1,458	7.0	3,823	335	8.8	4,032	573	14.2
45-64	39,044	985	2.5	26,431	1,517	5.7	4,930	397	8.1	4,795	573	11.9
65+	5,980	691	11.6	2,265	275	12.1	644	62	9.6	623	13	2.1
TOTAL	131,786	6,261	4.8	103,873	9,788	9.4	20,064	3,289	16.4	21,181	3,835	18.0

Total Labor Force = 276,900

Total Unemployed = 23,170

Total Unemployment Rate = 8.4

APPENDIX TABLE 10 - WILMINGTON UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	White Males			White Females			Nonwhite Males			Nonwhite Females		
	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate
16-17	282	59	20.8	301	19	6.3	408	201	49.3	484	216	44.6
18-19	390	49	12.6	413	40	9.7	521	200	38.5	450	190	42.3
20-24	798	102	12.8	922	47	5.1	1,318	475	36.0	1,289	231	17.9
25-34	2,331	101	4.3	2,302	247	10.7	2,155	276	12.8	2,568	367	14.3
35-44	1,669	160	9.6	1,391	49	3.5	1,606	130	8.1	1,624	229	14.1
45-64	2,752	109	3.9	2,268	102	4.5	1,931	149	7.7	1,983	191	9.6
65+	792	108	13.6	533	24	4.5	230	32	13.7	286	13	4.6
TOTAL	9,016	687	7.6	8,129	528	6.5	8,169	1,463	17.9	8,684	1,437	16.5

Total Labor Force = 34,000

Total Unemployed = 4,110

Total Unemployment Rate = 12.1

APPENDIX TABLE 11 - DELAWARE MANPOWER CONSORTIUM UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	White Males			White Females			Nonwhite Males			Nonwhite Females		
	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate
16-17	5,021	751	15.0	4,548	1,149	25.3	455	347	76.2	553	228	41.2
18-19	6,045	586	9.7	5,428	1,237	22.8	751	330	43.9	619	190	30.7
20-24	17,269	1,333	7.7	15,493	1,848	11.9	2,058	390	19.0	2,348	668	28.4
25-34	27,966	952	3.4	25,045	1,951	7.8	3,001	276	9.2	3,420	587	17.1
35-44	24,992	493	2.0	19,336	1,409	7.3	2,217	205	9.2	2,408	344	14.3
45-64	36,292	876	2.4	24,163	1,415	5.9	2,999	248	8.3	2,812	382	13.6
65+	5,188	583	11.2	1,732	251	14.5	414	30	7.2	337	0	0.0
TOTAL	122,770	5,574	4.5	95,744	9,260	9.6	11,895	1,826	15.4	12,497	2,398	19.2

Total Labor Force = 242,900

Total Unemployed = 19,060

Total Unemployment Rate = 7.9

APPENDIX TABLE 12 - KENT AND SUSSEX COUNTIES UNEMPLOYMENT INFORMATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Age Groups	White Males			White Females			Nonwhite Males			Nonwhite Females		
	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate	Labor Force	Unemployed No.	Rate
16-17	1,571	74	4.7	1,555	158	10.1	392	214	54.6	496	214	43.2
18-19	2,170	127	5.9	1,707	276	16.2	541	179	33.1	446	166	37.3
20-24	6,484	271	4.2	4,778	359	7.5	1,483	275	18.6	1,692	470	27.8
25-34	8,729	248	2.8	9,309	552	5.9	1,961	203	10.3	2,124	491	23.1
35-44	6,749	112	1.7	7,277	302	4.1	1,251	72	5.8	1,643	195	11.9
45-64	10,969	228	2.1	8,931	388	4.3	1,976	189	9.6	1,981	324	16.3
65+	2,440	81	3.3	818	10	1.3	273	30	11.1	255	0	0.0
TOTAL	39,111	1,140	2.9	34,375	2,046	6.0	7,877	1,162	14.8	8,638	1,861	21.5

Total Labor Force = 90,000

Total Unemployed = 6,210

Total Unemployment Rate = 6.9